Fair weather; occasional increasing cloudines; showers this afternoon.

EXTREMES

It is not the extreme that meets the views and requirements of the greatest number of people. It is the intermediate. Were it the opposite, then everybody would want our \$5 Suits, or else the ones that cost \$30. If all were extremists, our business then would be very much simplified, for we would only have to make all \$5 Suits or all \$30; but as judgment and conditions place extremes largely in the minority, we are obliged to meet the situation by the preparation of the requisite intermediate price to meet the demand. Those Suits that sell for from \$10 to \$15 are the ones most sought for, and so largely is this range of prices in demand that we prepare them by the thousand, from every quality and color of fabric in the market. organized labor took its holiday,

See what we exhibit, and you may think designs have been invented to complete our vast display at

MURPHY, HIBBEN

(WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.)

We will open on Monday, May 5, a large line of Imported

Nadelfertig, F. & H. Wool-Dyed Broadcloth, Waldhausen Cheviots,

F. & H. Diagonal Suitings, F. & H. Military Edredon, Hudersfield Cheviots, English Fancy Worsted Suitings.

Deformity Braces wm. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois st.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

Will soon begin the publication of a

To be written by about a score of the Lead-

It will not be the monotonous work of

one pen, but will represent the best efforts

of the most successful "funny men" of the

Auerican press, and in Variety, Freshness

and Quality will be the most unique and

interesting comic column published by any

Among those secured as contributors are:

ALEX. E. SWEET, of Texas Siftings, whose rep-

SAM T. CLOVER, who made the Dakota Bell

S. W. FOSS, the genius of the Yankee Blade.

POLK SWAIPS, "whose versatility and original-

ity have made half a dozen reputations."

AMUEL MINTURN PECK, the author of "Cap

and Bells," whose comic muse is aptly de-

scribed as a "delicate Ariel-a tricksey Puck.

that strikes one across the eyes with

branch of dew-wet blossoms, and laughs

from under clustering curls at the little start

one gives in recognition of its surprise and

A. MACON, of Puck, who made an enviable

name as a contributor to the Century's

"Bric-a-Brac," and who is one of the few

writers who understand and can interpret

utation of being the leading comic verse

societe in the Century, Life and other publi-

cations has created a wide demand for her

coming to the front as one of the few women

the Washington Critic quotable, and who is

now doing the same thing for the Washing

MADELINE S. BRIDGES, who enjoys the rep

BESSIE CHANDLER, whose charming vers de

EVA WILDER McGLASSON, who is rapidly

W. J. LAMPTON, "Judge Waxem," who made

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS, who supplies the

PAUL FASTNOR, the well-known comedian of

HENRY CLAY LUKENS, who years ago made

THE MUCH-OUOTED "FUNNY MEN" of the

Resignation of a Canadian M. P. "Boodler.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 2.-J. C. Rykert, member of Parliament for Lincoln, has re-

signed his seat in Parliament. He walked

out of the House of Commons to-night

amidst an uproar. Mr. Rykert was charged by the opposition with "boodling." He is

charged with receiving \$70,000 for using his

political influence with the government to

secure a timber limit on the Cypress hills.

Northwest Territories. The government was paid \$5,000 for the limit which was

subsequently sold for \$180,000. This was four or five years ago. This session the government was almost forced by the oppo-

sition to appoint a committee of investiga-

tion. This was done and charges were

clearly proven. The resignation to-night

Office for De Pauw, but No Prize.

of the Interstate Oratorical Society fin-

of the Interstate Oratorical Society finished its work to-day and adjourned sine die. The decision of the judges in the contest of last night was affirmed, giving first place to S. W. Naylor, of Washburn College, Topeka, Kan., and second place to A. C. Douglass, of Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, W. A. Bastian, De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.; vice-president, E. C. Oggel, Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Ia.: secretary, I. B. Smith, Beloit College, Wis. Missoufi was admitted to the association. The next contest will be held in Des Moines, Is., Drake University entertaining the conven-

Drake University entertaining the conven-

was not a surprise.

the New York News a most welcome "ex-

Somerville Journal and the Rome Sentine

fun for Harper's Bazar, the Epoch, etc.

the humor of the Southern negro.

writer of her sex in this country.

who can write good humor.

the Burlington Free Press.

into every paper in the country.

utation, both in this country and in Europe.

known to fame, and whose brilliant fusillade

of verse now appearing on the editorial page

of the Chibago Herald is not excelled by any

whose delightful dialect poems are the best

of their kind, and are copied and recopied

ing Humorists of the country.

has brought him a fortune.

PRICE ALWAYS A CERTAINTY.

Chicago & St. Louis. BIG

\$12.60 CHATTANOOGA AND RETURN. \$12.60. On May 5 and 6 the Big 4 will sell tickets to Chattanooga, Tenn., at one fare for the round trip. good ten days for return. The Big 4 is the only line connecting with Q. & C. route, in Grand Central depot, and its train service and time are unsurpassed. For information and tickets call at company offices. No. 1 E. Washington st., 138 S. Illinois st. and Union

CLEVELAND DIVISON, Depart-*4.10 am, 7 am, *11.10 am, *3.05 pm, 6.20 pm. Arrive-*9.15 am, *10.30 am, 5.15 pm, 6.25 pm. Depart-3.56 am, *6.45 am, 10.50 am, *3.10

Depart—*3.56 am, *6.45 am, 10.50 am, *3.10 pm

\$5 pm, 6.50 pm.

Arrive—10.17 am, *11.00 am, \$12:10 pm, 4.55 pm

*10.55 pm, *11.35 pm.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI DIVISION—WEST.

Depart—7.10 am, *11.10 am, 5.10 pm, *11.45 pm.

Arrive—*3.30 am, 10.35 am, *3.00 pm, 6.25 pm.

St. LOUIS AND CAIBO DIVISION.

Depart—*7.30 am, *11.05 am, 5.00 pm, *11.05 pm.

Arrive—*3.45 am, 10.35 am, *2.50 pm, *6.25 pm.

PEORIA DIVISION—EAST,

Depart—*4:00 am. *7:15 pm.

Arrive—*7:20 a. m. *10:40 p. m.

PEORIA DIVISION—WEST.

Depart—*7:45 am, 12:05 noon, 5:00 pm. *11:15 pm,

Arrive—*3:40 am, 10:15 a. m. 2:40 pm, *6:45 pm,

*Daily. \$Sunday only.

*Daily. §Sunday only.
Ticket-Offices—No. 1 East Washington street and
138 South Illinois street.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R.

HEBE IS THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME. Great land sale at East Chattanoogs, Tenn., May the vast and varied resources of the city, clearly and unmistakably establish a grand and brilliant future for Chattanooga; that its future growth will be without parallel in the South, and that it will speedily become the greatest manufacturing, commercial and railroad center of the South, if not in America. Absolutely contracted and guaranteed to be erected on the property in East Chattanooga are the following: Shoe factory, cetton factory, furniture factory, electric-light plant, gas-works, waterworks, brick-works, bolt factory, nail-works, planing mill, hotel, and many other plants, costing from \$5,000 to \$75,000. The property to be sold at this sale incindes a variety of lovely residence sites, a large number of choice and central business lots and factory sites, with both river and railroad privileges. For the above sale the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad will, on May 5 and 6, sell excursion tickets from Indianapolis to Chattanoogs, and return, for \$12.60, which is one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good to return ten days from date of sale. For any further information regarding the South call at our city ticket. office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, H. J. RHEIN, General Agent,

EAST

TENNESSEE

LAND

CO.

Enormous Success! \$750,000 AGGREGATE SALES TO DATE OF TOWN LOTS!!

ONLY \$3,000,000 OF CAPITAL STOCK!! SHARES \$50 EACH, Only Sold at Par.

SMALL CAPITALIZATION! IMMENSE VALUES!

EXCURSION

STOCKHOLDERS and OTHERS!

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING, MAY 7, 1890, at

Special Cars, Special Rates, and Special Inducements, to see the Newest City of the New South. For full information, address or apply to JAMES B. HOBBS, Northwestern General Agent, 97 Washington at., Chicago, Iil.: or FERDINAND SCHU-MACHER, Director for Ohio, Akron. O., or the Company

"Times" Building, New York City A. A. HOPKINS, CLINTON B. FISK, I

MANY STRIKES AT CHICAGO

Thousands of Molders, Coopers, Sash and Door Men Go Out Without Notice.

The "Black" Road Again Filled with Strikers, Many of Whom Were Unable to Give Reasons for Quitting Their Employers.

Carpenters in Leading Cities Obey the Order of the Federation of Lab

Demand for an Eight-Hour Day Conceded by Employers at Several Points-Arbitration at Chicago-Action of Miners.

CHICAGO'S "BLACK" ROAD Lined with Thousands of Molders and Other

Workmen Who Quit Withgat Notice. CHICAGO, May 2.—Threatened strikes in this city, which may be said to have technically begun on yesterday, when were not made apparent till Enfraing, when the men failed resume work at many shops. The "Black" road, in the vicinity of McCormick's reaper-works, had much the same appearance this morning as it had four years ago to-day. None but strikers could be seen, and they had entire possession. Every man, boy and girl employed in the Malle able iren-works, corner of Twenty-sixth and Rockwell streets, is out. The total number of employes is 1,200. Among them are fifty girls employed as "core-makers" in the foundry. No particular reason was assigned by the men for quitting work, A committee, consisting of two men from each department, was appointed last night to wait upon the officials, but they seemed disinclined to go before their employers and make a statement. President E. P. Bailey called the strikers about him and upbraided them for going out without notice, and told them when they found out what they wanted to let him know their demands. The men seemed not to know what to say in reply. The chairman of the molders' committee says that they want ten hours as a day's work and 10 per cent. advance, and 50 per cent. extra for over-time.

At the great McCormick reaper-works about fifty molders went out, but work was progressing as usual. One hundred and ifty men in the foundries of Barnum and Richardson, and a like number in that of the Ajax Forge Company went out, and those concerns are closed. As elsewhere, no forma! demand was made on the employers. At the Wells & French Car Company's shops every one of the thousand employes went out and the shops were closed. The two hundred blackemiths were the only ones who made known their demand, which was for eight hours as a day's work. At F. E. Roberts's foundry, t was said, the men seemed anxious for either a strike or a vacation, so the works have been shut down till Monday next, to over a hundred men are idle here. Nearly all the molders at the Chicago Car-wheel Company's foundry are out.

The entire number of employes of the T. N. Fairbank Company, about 550, will go out Monday. The coopers, numbering eighty, struck this morning. This is something of a surprise, as the men employed there receiving better wages than those generally paid by the large concerns. They want eight hours' work and nine hours' pay. The coopers are earnest in their de-mand for eight hours, and in all portions of the city the men are quitting work on a refusal of the employers to surrender. In the northwestern districts of the city there

is not a cooper at work.

From three thousand to four thousand sash, door and blind men walked out of he various factories in the southwest lumber district this morning. The action was apparently without warning. The men came to their places of employment as usual this morning and, with a few exceptions, proceeded to work when the whistles blew. An hour or so later they threw down their tools and walked out, giving no explanation and without any sort of scene. A rumor that the planing-mill men would quit to-morrow morning could not be traced to any reliable source. It was also aid that all wood-workers, in whatever branch of the business, were restless and might join in the strike at any moment Everything remained quiet, notwithstand ing the large number of men idle, and the police say they do not anticipate any disturbance. Four hundred men in Denman & Durkie's furniture-factory struck for eight hours this morning, and seven hundred employes of the Chicago cottage organ factory did the same for a like cause. everal thousand lumber shovers in the imber district along the Black road are dissatisfied and a strike is anticipated among them.

THE CARPENTERS' FIGHT.

Bosses and Strikers Making Progress in Arbitrating Their Differences.

CHICAGO, May 2 .- The board of arbitration chosen to settle the differences between the striking carpenters and the new Bosses Association, has been in secret session all day, and is understood to have made satisfactory progress. It was announced late this afternoon that eight hours as a regular day's work had been agreed on. At the first session to-day a letter from the old Bosses' Association was read. It is claimed that this association employs a majority of the carpenters of the city, and that no effective settlement can be made without the assent of this body. It further says that the members of the association are ready to concede eight hours and to treat with their men as to wages, but they de cline to submit to arbitration, or the proposition to recognize the union to the extent of preventing themselves from hiring or discharging whatever men they may choose to employ or dismiss.

Two immigrant inspectors have been or-dered by Secretary Windom at Washington to report in Chicago to Collector Clark for duty in connection with the enforcement of the alien contract labor law, which prohibits the importation of foreign workmen under contract. The reason for sending the inspectors to Chicago is said to be that the department had been advised an effort would be made to get carpenters from Canada to take the place of men now on strike here. One of the inspectors reported to Collector Clark to-day, and is now at work. The other is expected to reach the

city to-morrow. Philadelphia Contractors Giving In. PHILADELPHIA, May 2.-There was reoiding among the carpenters at the strike headquarters this morning when it was an nounced that the brick-layers had come to the aid of the striking carpenters by ordering that no brick-layers should work upon "scab" frames. In other words, that they should not set window or door-frames for bosses who refuse to grant the increase LINCOLN, Neb., May 2.-The convention of the carpenters' wages to 35 cents hour. In some cases the brick-layers have stopped work on this ac-

This will be a help to the strikers in win-ning their tight, and as tifty-eight out of the 300 master carpenters in the city have already conceded the advance the strikers feel that victory is within their gasp. On the second morning of the strike about 500 men returned to work and many more are expected to go to work to-morrow morning. They appear to be thoroughly organized and work with order and precision, and even more interest was observed to day than yesterday. This is kept up by the all-day meeting at their headquarters. There was

a large crowd of strikers in and about the hall all day. All of them appeared ready to volunteer their services on picket duty and other work, and they kept-up their enthusiasm by cheering over every addition to the list of bosses who have acceded the

Over Eight Handred Out at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, May 2 .- 01 the 1,262 journeymen carpenters in this city, between eight hundred and one thousand struck today for eight hours and 25 cents per hour as the minimum for wager. The nonunionists are fast joining the strikers, and by to-morrow but a handful will be at work. One big contractor only has signed the arbitration committee's agreement, and the Builders' and Traders' Exchange has so

far ignored the movement.

The Builders' Exchange, as yet, has taken no official notice of the carpenters' strike.

A number of smaller firms have signed an agreement to stand by the decision as to hours and wages which may be reached by an arbitration committee, but only one or two large firms. Most of the large firms have failed to sign the agreement. The men at work on the custom-house, a hundred in number, have struck. Men from outside are to be secured and the work proceed. President Gompers is still here, and made a speech this afternoon, counseling moderation with firmness. A large number of recruits have been added to the union to-day. Enthusiastic meetings are in progress to-night.

Probable Victory at Milwaukee. MILWAUKEE, May 2.-If to-day's developments indicate the final cutcome, the eighthour movement in Milwaukee will result in a victory for the carpenters. The strike, which it was thought might occur to-day, did not materialize, and the change from the ten-hour system to the eight hour system was effected without any excitement and without any public demonsome uncertainty, however, until after the mass-meeting of unions, to be held Sunday evening, at the West-side Turner Hall. At that meeting the carpenters are to report all contractors who have failed to comply with the demands of their men, and the employes of such non-complying bosses will be directed to strike on Monday. The officers of the different unions and Secretory Stein, of the Carpenters' Council, said at noon that, so far as they could learn, not a man had struck. In fact, Mr. Stein said, they were not expected to strike unti after the meeting Sunday night, whatever the attitude of the contractors might be.

Boston Has Over Sixteen Hundred on Strike Boston, May 2.- The strike of the carpenters is proceeding in a peaceful and quiet manner. This morning 500 of the men reported at the headquarters, and thirty minutes later walking delegate Clinkard mounted the platform and addressed the men briefly. He then read his report as manager of the picket department. Thursday, he said, 375 men had been detailed for picket duty. There were 102 shops and jobs visited, principally those of members of the Car-penters' and Builders' Association, and only forty-seven men were at work at these places. Twenty-eight of these men left work and joined the strikers. Several others promised to do so on Saturday night, but will work till then, as they want a full week's pay. Just 1,650 carpenters went out yesterday.

Situation at Detroit. DETROIT, May 2.- The strike situation here is practically unchanged to-day, although it is rumored several more contractors have acceded to the demands of the men. It has been ascertained that an agreement has been made between the strikers and machinery-workers of the Builders' Exchange, that the latter boyeout all products of wood entering into a building which are produced by "scab or non-union labor." The strikers' committee say that a boycott will be declared as soon as the agreement is signed. Strikers' pickets, who reported back to the strike committee today, state that nobody is at work all along the line, and all goes well.

Attaining Success at Duluth. DULUTH, Minn., May 2.—The carpenters seem to be gradually attaining success in the eight-hour movement. Up to the present time it is known that about a dozen contractors have signed the agreement presented by the union men. The total num-ber of men now out is probably about three hundred. All but one or two firms have granted the advance in wages and deduc-

AGITATION IN OTHER TRADES

tion of hours asked for by the painters.

Action of Planing-Mill Men, Harness-Makers and Iron-Workers at St. Louis. St. Louis, May 2.-The success of the labor parade yesterday has been a source of much rejoicing among workingmen today, and hopes are expressed that there will be no serious trouble between them and their bosses. In some of the trades. however, there is considerable dissatisfaction as to hours or wages, and several demands will be made next week. The planing-mill men, it is said will strike on Monday, the proprietors having refused to adopt the eight-hour day. The harness-makers will notify their bosses to-morrow that, beginning Monday, they will refuse to work unless they receive an advance of 15 per cent. in wages for an eight-hour day, and it is reported that the quarrymen will also de mand fewer hours and more pay. The carpenters, it is said, will not strike. They now receive 35 cents per hour for an eighthour day, but there is still a difference tween them and the bosses in regard to union men working with non-union men and it is not yet known what the result will be. The union men will hold a massmeeting to-morrow night, when a plan o action will be determined upon for next

The iron-workers in the Jupiter pig-ironworks struck yesterday afternoon for an advance of 15 cents per day and a pay-day every two weeks. This demand was immediately complied with by the superintend ent of the works and the men resumed labor at once with cheers and the waving of hats. The strike lasted only a few minutes. Some of the other trades will in all likelihood make demand of one kind or another, but, as previously stated, no serious trouble is looked for. So far there have been no indications of discontent among packing-house employes, and it is not be-lieved that there will be any trouble in that direction.

Demands of Bloomington (III.) Miners. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 2.-In all probability there will be a strike of the coal miners of this city, of whom there are about four hundred employed by the Mc-Lean County Coal Company. A meeting was held last night, at which a committee of five was appointed to wait upon the op erators of the shaft. This they did to-day when they demanded an increase of 17 cents per ton for mining, and also the change of certain regulations and conditions. They are now getting 6212 cents for the second, and 8219 for a third vein. The operators did not grant the increase. Another meeting of the miners is being held to-night, when the future course will be decided on. The men are good-natured.

Indiana Miners Agree on a Schedule. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 2.-The Indiana operators and miners of bituminous mines to-night reached an agreement on the wage schedule. The price is to be 70 cents a ton the year round.

Minneapolis Street-Rallway Laborers. MINNEAPOLIS. May 2.-About 350 laborers in the employ of the street-railway company on the Riverside-avenue line, near Twenty-fourth street, struck this morn-[Continued on Second Page.]

IMMIGRATION

Facts Brought Out in the Investigation Conducted by Mr. Owen of Indiana.

Contract Labor Law Grossly Violated in New England, Where Thousands of Canadians Take the Place of Native Workmen.

Italian Padrone System the Greatest Evil Our Laborers Have to Contend With.

How the Dagoes Are Induced to Come to America, and How They Are Leased to Contractors and Fleeced by Mercenary Padrones.

Staff Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 1 .- Within a few days it is expected that a new immigration pill will be introduced in duplicate in both houses of Congress. This measure will be the outgrowth of the extensive investigation which was recently conducted by a sub-committee of the joint committee on immigration, which visited our Eastern seaboards, and which was conducted in the main by Hon. William D. Owen of Indiana, chairman; Senators Hale of Maine, Evarts of New York, McPherson of New Jersey, and Representatives Lehlback of New Jersey, and Stump of Maryland. This its results will be the most important of any which has ever been held on this subject, as it was intended to thoroughly probe the operations of our immigration laws, ascertain the effect of our alien labor law, show what is necessary to bring about a better enforcement of the immigration and alien labor laws, and reach a conclusion as to what is needed in the way of further laws upon these subjects.

Your correspondent to-day had a talk with Mr. V. L. Ricketts, the clerk of the House committee of immigration, who acted as clerk and sergeant-at-arms for the joint investigating committee, and who probably, gathered more general information upon the subjects under investigation than most of the members of the committee. Mr. Ricketts is an able newspaper writer from Delphi, Ind., and thoroughly comprehended the work of the committee. In the course of his talk, he reviewed the work, and forecasted the result as follows: To the port of New York, where fourfifths of our immigrants are landed, the work of the committee was chiefly confined, but the committee also extended its inquiries to the port of Boston. Many important witnesses were examined, and the facts developed will probably result in great and lasting benefits to the country at large. One of the chief points of inquiry was with reference to the operations of the contract-labor law of 1885. I believe it has been pretty clearly demonstrated that the law, as i stands, is clearly inefficient and its opera-tions a farce. With employers interested in securing cheap laborers from Europe, and with steamship agents in those coun-tries interested in transporting them, it is not difficult to train them to answer a few questions that will enable them to land.
It is the opinion of those most directly associated with immigration affairs that a large proportion of the immigrants landed within the last two years have come under

some form of contract, expressed or implied, and the law cannot reach them. "The chief object of the committee's visit to Boston was to inquire into the advertisement in European papers by New England firms for stone-cutters to take the place of those "locked out" by the Freestone Contractors' Association. This association consists of twenty-seven firms, whose names are all appended to the advertisement. They even go so far as to state the wages that will be paid, and yet they are told by eminent counsel that they are not violating the law. If a man come in response to this advertisement, he need not confess it. If he should, is there a contract? If not, the only remaining questions are whether he is a convict or a pauper, or likely to become a public charge. Inasmuch as the rate advertised is 50 cents an hour, while the rate in England and Scotably be an influx of stone-cutters.

"The grossest violations of this law are probably found in New England, among the lumber and fishing industries. Instead of being a nursery for American seamen, the fishing fleet of New England is largely manned by aliens from the British provinces. The reports from the different collectors show that these fish eries have ceased to be distinctively American, and that, excepting the owners, tho who profit most by them are aliens. And then, if you pass into the interior, you find the woods are full of them. In the New England lumber forests, thousands of Canadians find employment, and a special agent of the Treasury Department, who has investigated the matter officially, asserts that 68,000 workmen from the provinces alone found employment in the lumber forests, the silk and cotton-mills, and other manufactories in New England last year at wages from 20 to 60 per cent. better than they could earn at the same employment in Canda. This has displaced 68,000 American workmen, and the money earned is taken back to Canada at the end of the season. It has come to be necessary to employ these men as they arrive, for it has continued so long that native workmen are too scarce to meet the demand. They have gone West, or elsewhere, to escape such competition. All along the coasts of Maine, within easy access of Canada, said this of ficial, nearly all labor is performed by this migratory immigration, these birds of passage,' only about 10 per cent. of whom ever become citizens. Two-thirds of the employes on the Grand Trunk railroad. from the line down to Portland, are said to be Canadians, and even school committees go across the border and employ teachers. This influx is so great at this season of the year that the Maine Central railroad has put on extra cars to accommodate the traftic. Even European immigrants, fearing detention by the authorities at Boston, land at Halifax, and reach the New England States by way of the provinces. The district actorney of New Hampshire refuses to take cognizance of these cases until the law shall be amplified.

"Probably the worst evil connected with our modern immigration is the Italian pad rone system. Twenty-seven thousand Italian immigrants were landed at New York last year, and probably two-thirds of them are subject to a bondage almost as pernicious as the African slave system that prevailed in the Southern States thirty years ago. They are brought here by the Italian banker, who is also a speculator on the labor market. They are induced to come by a promise of higher wages than they can earn in Italy. A laborer accustome to 20 cents a day is easily persuaded by an offer of a dollar, and so the ticket is sent. He reaches America, prepared to answer all questions put to him by the authorities. He goes direct to Elizabeth street, if not met sooner by the padrone or his agent. H is put to work on the streets, on a railroad or elsewhere, with an army of his fellowcountrymen. The padrone furnishes to the contractor, we will say, one hundred men at \$1.25 per day, and the contractor pays the men \$1 per day, and the padrone gets 25 cents. In addition he retains the store or "shanty" privilege, and has a monopoly of their trade, and his bills are paid before

American. Naturally suspicious, they are trained to be doubly so, and, as they soldom learn English, they nover open communication with an American, except through an interpreter, and then it is never

sought.

"There are 100,000 Italians in the city of New York; 70,000 are herded in one little district comprising only a few squares in the vicinity of Mott and Elizabeth streets.

Jay Gould might go there to-morrow and be unable directly to employ a hundred, but he could go to a padrone and employ as but he could go to a padrone and employ as many hundreds as he could use. An inspector of public works in New York testified before the committee last week that there were eight thousand Italians engaged on public works in that city, all under the padrone system; and this comprised 90 per padrone system; and this comprised 90 per cent, of all the workmen so employed at that time. Ten years ago 90 per cent, of the cigars manufactured in New York were made by American workmen, but to-day 90-per cent. are made by foreigners, chiefly Italians, and the wages have fallen from \$12 per week to \$4. But a small proportion of these immigrants ever become naturalized, while a very large proportion, after a few years, return to Italy with a few hun-dred dollars, and live in 'luxury' the rest of their days. Some wise and thoughtful Italians here, like Senor Celso Moreno, of Washington, have seen the tendency of this system, and have made a vigorous war on the padrones, but so far with little result. They charge that the Italian government or its representatives here and at home wink at this system, and silently give it encouragement.

"These are some of the facts brought on or made prominent by the committee. Mi Powderly, the great labor leader, when be-fore the committee, said there was a great increase in the number of un-desirable immigrants. Formerly the immigrant was a man seeking a better form of government and to secure a home for his family, but a large share of those coming now are assisted, solicited, or come under contract. Under his own observation, where ten years ago the workmen in and about Scranton were American citizens, they have been driven out by the inix of a less desirable class from Euro and been forced to tramp West for employ ment, their old places being filled by this new element, who are ignorant, vicious, have no conception of our institutions, and no intention of becoming American citizens. "But while the evils of our modern im migration have been made apparent, the cure is more difficult to point out, and the views and suggestions presented by emi-nent men are as widely different as the

roads leading from Rome. It remains for the committee to formulate a law that will sift the cheat and leave us the grain.' Chairman Owen has conducted this vestigation in a very able manner and will be prominent in formulating what-ever legislation there may be upon the sub-ject of immigration. He has comprehended the work so fully that its management has almost wholly devolved upon his shoulders. The committee hope to report a bill within a very few weeks. PERRY S. HEATH.

NEW YORK'S BALLOT-REFORM BILL

Signed by Governor Hill, and Accompanied with an Apology for Doing So.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 2 .- Governor Hill to day signed the modified Saxton electionreform bill recently passed by the Assembly. In his memorandum accompanying the bill approved, Governor Hill says: "I presents as a whole a fairly acceptable measure, capable of effecting some substantial and practical reforms. * * I have not believed that reform consisted merely in making the exercise of the elective franchise difficult and complicated. I have regarded it as important that the path to the ballot-box should be made a free, plain and unobstructed to the honest elector as a simple and practical statute could render it, and as the public safety would permit. I have steadily posed every effort to impose necessary restrictions and impracticable regulations upon our election system which are not adapted to our free institutions, or which would render our elections enormously expensive and vexatious. It is to be regretted, however, that such endeavors have only been partially successful. In the interest of an honorable con promise of diverse opinions, and with sincere desire to agree upon a bill which should accomplish something towards the purification of our elections, even though it shall not be wholly satisfactory, I have felt constrained to yield my views as to several provisions which I must still deem imperfect, and which I firmly believe will be so generally regarded when the defects shall be more fully disclosed in the practical operation of the new system. I have not strennously insisted upon own convictions in regard to the mere tails of the measure, so long as no surrender of essential principles has been requiredprinciples vital to the maintenance of free manhood suffrage. In one sense it may be urged that the 'exclusive official ballot' is still retained. That may be so, but in an other and broader view it is apparent that its peculiar characteristics have been largely destroyed or eliminated. I am not disposed, however, to haggle about mere words or useless technicalities. It is immaterial what the form of ballot or the method of voting prescribed in this bill may be called, so long as the vital and essential rights of electors, for which I have always contended, are substantially preserved and protected. During all the controversy of the past three years I have invariably insisted upon the right of an elector to prepare his own ballot at home and bring with him to the polls and to vote it, and so long as this bill does no materially infringe upon that right, I am content."

M'CALLA DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Assumes Responsibility for Everything Done on the Enterprise-Character of His Crew.

NEW YORK, May 2 .- In the McCalla court martial to-day Commander McCalla was sworn in his own defense. He prefaced his testimony by saying that he desired to assume all responsibility for all done on board the Enterprise, whether he was present or not. The crewwas a large one. Witness named the worst of the crew. Sixty-three men deserted during the cruise. Sixty-six per cent. of the crew were aliens. Witness then gave an outline of the cruise. At many ports the facilities for desertion were excellent. At Oran three men had 'jumped the ship." They were ironed together by witnesses's orders to prevent a repetition of the act. The punishment had been a di rating and extra duty. During the cruise the witness had investigated all com plaints before forwarding. He described the Cronstadt target party and said al were confined for safe keeping. Witness assumed all responsibility for the tying of Fitzgerald to a "Jacobs ladder" and for the punishments indicted on

Walker and Henning. He had never given orders for the removal of the hammocks. He did not know of this until the sitting of Witness said the ironing of the men at Rouen was absolutely necessary. The chaining of men here and at Villa Franche was for safe keeping, not for punishment, Witness acknowledged omissions in the log book, but declared they were not intentional. He knew of no member of the crew who had been ill-treated by his orders. The two straight-jackets ordered were for Walker and Sunblod. McCallathen told how, when the ship was at Antwerp, he had come on deck and found it deserted. The officer of the deck was asleep in the pilot-house and the other men were absent from their Senator Davis, chairman of the committee

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Figures That Show the Circulating Medium Is Not Being Contracted.

Amount Per Capita in the Hands of the People, and the Sum Alleged to Be Hoarded in the

Treasury-Two New Sts - 70 Weeks. Senate Will Not Agree = 3 sion Bill Taking the Its Own.

Each Probable-Walker Plaine's Successor-When the Tariff Bill Will Go Into Effect.

Statements that It Is Being Contracted by the Administration Refuted by Mr. Windom. WASHINGTON, May 2.-Secretary Windom has written a letter in reply to an article in a financial newspaper on the general subject of the currency, in which he refutes the assertion that the administration favors a contraction of the currency. He gives figures in regard to circulation and treasury holdings May 1, and makes comparisons with the estimated circulation of the principal countries of Europe, According to these figures, and estimating the present population of the United States at money in the United States, not including any portion of the amount held by the treasury of the United States, is \$22.36 per capita, or more than in any of the leading countries of Europe, with the exception of France, in which the circulation is estimated at \$57.36 per capita.

"In regard to the money supposed to behoarded by the United States Treasury," the Secretary says, "aside from the fund deposited in the treasury by national banks for the redemption of their notes which have been retired, which the government holds as a trustee, and the balance on deposit in the treasury by disbursing of-ficers, the only reserve which is kept by the Treasury is \$100,000,000 in gold for the redemption of legal-tonder notes, as provided by the acts of 1875 and 1882. There is no disposition on the part of the administration of the Treasury to hoard money, and the so-called surplus, which is the excess of the receipts over the expenditures, can be used, under the present law, only in the redemption of the bonded debt of the United States, which is being done as rapidly as the bonds can be judiciously purchased. The surplus on the 1st inst. amounted to only \$35,930,623, exclusive of fractional silver coin, of which \$51,648,898 was on deposit in national banks, performing the duty of circulating medium. It is the policy and purpose of the department to withdraw a large portion of this deposit and invest it in United States bonds as rapidly as it can be done without danger of decreasing the actual circula-

In support of this statement the Secretary says that of the \$666,648,261, the total amount in the Treasury April 1 last, \$184,-938,079 in gold coin was deposited for the redemption of gold certificates and \$220,-605,562 in silver dollars for the redemption of silver certificates. Neither of these amounts belongs to the government, but both are held simply in trust for the redemption of gold and sil-ver certificates outstanding: \$67,891,267 were held as a fund for the redemption of national bank notes, consisting of money paid into the treasury by national banks for that purpose; while \$38,972,181 represented the money to the credit of disbusing offi-cers, and kept in the treasury merely as a matter of convenience, and which they check against; \$6,074,537 consisted of silver bullion from melted trade dollars; \$4,634,901 silver bullion at the mints, perchased for the coinage of the silver dollars in process of coinage: \$22,814,564 of fractional silver coin. largely mutilated and abraded, for which there is no current demand, and \$100,000,000

legal-tender notes as required by the law: a total of \$665,931,037. The Secretary closes his letter as follows: report an increase of currency amounting to about \$50,000,000 per annum. It should be evident, therefore, that this letter is not intended to express any opinion as to the sufficiency of our currency, but only to correct certain statements as to its quantity.'

was held as a reserve for redemption of

WYOMING AND IDAHO.

They Will Probably Become States Within Two Weeks-What Delegate Dubois Says, Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 2 .- "I expect the Ida-

ho and Wyoming bills will pass the Senate without any long debate, and that within three or four days the two Territories will be admitted into the Union," said Senator Platt, the chairman of the committee on Territories, to the Journal correspondent. "The bill will come up in advance of the discussion of the silver question, which is made the unfinished business for Wednesday. Wyoming will come tirst, and the bill will probably pass on Monday, and Idaho

will follow next day.' The two bills make no provision for the continuance in office of Delegates Carey and Dubois after the admission of the States, and until the elections are held in those new States they will be without representatives. Delegate Dubois of Idaho said to-day: "Yes; I shall be legislated out of office as soon as the President shall have signed the bill admitting Idaho. An unusual condition exists. As the Territories have adopted Constitutions, all that is necessary to make them full-fledged States is the passage of the act and its approval. I do not expect to be a Delegate from Idaho more than fifteen days longer at the outside. Provision is made in the bill that the State officials shall hold until another election can be held The same is true of the county officers. I do not know whether Congress has authority by resolution to continue Mr. Carev and myself as delegates from the State There are some matters in the departments that will need the attention of some one. and perhaps we could be retained by a joint resolution. I am not clear on that point,

Senator Platt and others say that the two new States will have to be unrepresented in Congress until the election, for which provision is made after ninety days. It is common talk, at least among the friends of Mr. Dubois, that he will be the most available timber for Senatorial honors from the new State of Idaho. Mr. Dubois is modest, however, and says that he is not figuring on the promotion. The bill for the admission of Wyoming will be amended by a clause which will prevent the government from in any way jeopardizing its jurisdiction over the National Park, which lies within the boundaries of the proposed new State of Wyoming.

SENATORS ON PENSIONS.

They Will Not Consent to the Substitution of the Morrill Bill for Their Measure.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 2.-The pension legislation is to be tied up in conference comof their trade, and his bills are paid before the wages are paid. These privileges he usually sub-lets. Then he gets their savings and pays no interests. Thus his profits are manifold; two or three dollars on the steamship ticket soid to the Italian peasant; the rent of the apartment he occupies; sales of all he consumes; 5 per cent. of his wages; and finally, if he is naturalized. the price of his vote. And all this time the padrone never betrays his slaves, keeps in good faith every promise he makes, and warns them against the wiles of the